

The decision of Attorney General Black that the president has no authority to call upon the different states for militia to enforce the laws and protect the property of the nation, and the fact that some ten or twelve forts, with vast amounts of arms and munitions of war have been taken possession of by the seceding states, calls for prompt and adequate legislation on the part of congress. The regular army of the United States amount, when full, to eighteen thousand. The 57 forts belonging to the country, require 26,420 to garrison them in war, while they contain at this time, only 1834 men; the remainder of our regular army being scattered along our extended frontier, to keep the Indians in check. It is, therefore, apparent that, if the laws are to be enforced and the property of the nation in the seceding states is to be protected, authority should be given to the president to accept volunteer militia from the states. A bill for this purpose was proposed in the house by Mr. Stanton of Ohio, and after much opposition in the house from the southern and democratic side it passed by a vote of 110 to 67. The following northern members voted against it: Cox, Vallandigham and Howard of Ohio; Clark, Cochran, Sickles and Macloy of New York; Barch and Scott of California; English and Niblack of Indiana; Robinson, Fouke, Logan, Morris of Illinois; Florence of Pennsylvania; Larrabee of Wisconsin; and Stout of Oregon; all democrats. Allen, Ohio, democrat, voted for it. So did all the republican members without exception. The only southern members voting for the bill, were Davis of Maryland, and Etheridge of Tennessee.

We do not believe that all the democrats of Wisconsin are prepared to sustain the vote of Larrabee. We understand that a large proportion of that party are in favor of enforcing the laws against all rebels.—Mr. Larrabee undoubtedly represents a portion of the democracy in this state, who, like the Milwaukee News, palliate the conduct of the secessionists and are opposed to all species of force to preserve the integrity of the union and the constitution. They would like to see the general government divested of all power to protect itself against the war which has been declared in advance by Jeff. Davis. We much mistake the sentiments of the honest and patriotic portion of the democracy of this state, if they approve of the vote of their only representative in congress.

THE LOOKS OF THE ANIMAL.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes a graphic portrait of Garret, the Virginia boor, (we are not certain but that the last should be a) who so grossly insulted congress and offended decency while the counting of the presidential electoral vote was made, and who has on all occasions taken pains to display the characteristics of a blackguard and loafer.—The particular circumstance which induced the sketching of the portrait, was Garret's objecting to allow the introduction of two bills from the committee of ways and means, providing relief from the pecuniary embarrassment entailed upon the treasury by the financing of Cobb, the thefts of Floyd, and the general imbecility, waste and scoundrelism of the federal administration. Says the correspondent—"It is intolerable that such a creature as this Garret—a man of infinitely more spite than intellect—should have the accidental power to effect so much harm. In person he is a perfect Albino, except that his eyes are not quite as red as those of this race, which Barnum was exhibiting a few years ago. Garret's hair, eye brows and lashes are snowy white, and his face livid. One can imagine the spectacle he presents when he rises and screams out 'Mr. Speaker!'—especially when in a hurry—as he usually is. It's a great pity he was not on exhibition at Barnum's Museum, with other curious animals, rather than in the hall of the house. The entertainment he affords is rather too expensive."

RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.—The resolution we published yesterday as emanating from the committee on the President's special message, of which Mr. Davies is chairman, was badly distorted by the telegraph. This resolution is a direct censure upon Toucey, secretary of the navy, who is either directly charged or strongly suspected of complicity with the secessionists. As we find it in the Cincinnati Gazette, the resolution has an intelligibility and directness the telegraph did not give it.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy has, in accepting without delay or inquiry the resignations of officers of the navy who were in arms against the government when tendering the same, and of those who sought to resign that they might be relieved from the restraint imposed by their commission upon their engaging in hostility against the constituted authorities of the navy, has committed a grave and highly prejudicial error, and that the committee do hereby recommend that the Secretary of the Navy, for such conduct, be censured by the house.

A NEW SECESSION.—The Memphis Bulletin says—"The mayor and board of aldermen recently elected in Athens, Ala., and who were installed a few days since, in taking the oath of office swore to protect the constitution of the UNITED STATES. Disunionism has few friends in North Alabama, and we understand there is a formidable movement on foot to connect that part of the state north of Tennessee river to Tennessee."

MILWAUKEE CHARTER ELECTION.—A law has passed the legislature changing the charter election in Milwaukee to the first Tuesday in April. The change is considered a good one, as it avoids two elections when a judge of the supreme court is to be chosen.

Letter from Kansas.
The writer of the following letter was formerly a resident of this county, and a workman in our office. He is now one of the proprietors and editors of the Topeka Record, and we know him, as others who know will testify, to be a man reliable and trustworthy in his statements. We commend the matter treated of to the prompt action of the friends of a suffering people.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—The generous donations of the friends of Kansas are rapidly coming in, and our people are being materially relieved from the dreadful apprehensions of starvation which for months have oppressed them. A new source of anxiety, however has arisen. They have no seed for the approaching spring planting, and of course no money with which to buy.—Unless this want can be speedily supplied, they will next season be placed in a still more fearful position than the present, as the spring will find them utterly without the means of raising another crop. By calling the attention of the people of Wisconsin to this matter, you will confer a great benefit on the people of Kansas. The time of sowing spring wheat here is February and the first of March. So that to be effectual, prompt action will be necessary.

You have doubtless seen and been astonished by the report of Gen. Harney about the Montgomery troubles, and the appropriations of relief goods to the purposes of treason and rebellion. I tell you what I know, when I say that his statement is an unmitigated falsehood. These goods are being distributed to every part of the territory with the utmost impartiality, regardless of politics or religion. The business of receiving and disbursing the gratuities of our friends could not have fallen into more competent, more energetic or more faithful hands. Truly yours,

E. G. ROSS.

A Question Answered.

The Madison Patriot desires to know of us whether we "will aid Mr. Lincoln in any fair and honorable compromise to prevent a war?" We are opposed to all compromises at this time. The first duty of the national government is to maintain the constitution as it is, and to demonstrate to all rebels and traitors that we have a government. We cannot see how any sane man can ask such a question as the Patriot proposes, when six states are in rebellion and threaten, through their provisional president to invade the northern states, shed our blood, and make us "smell of their powder;" and when these confederate states reject with scorn all compromises, and declare that their only object is to set up an independent government. The Patriot may think it mainly to ask these braggarts "if they won't please to take the whole loaf, only don't make war on us," but we call such acts of base submission to threats, by a different name. The Madison Patriot, and all enquirers after truth, will please understand that we do not consider it honorable to make a compromise under threats, and that we know of no compromise, that will add further guarantees to slavery in our constitution, which we would sustain. Let the seceding states make known their grievances and the wrongs we have done them, withdraw their attitude of menace, and agree to submit to the legally expressed will of the majority, and we will do any thing that is fair and honorable to restore a peace. But under the present state of things, when we conceive we have done them no wrong, while they are in rebellion, while they treat us as enemies and commit outrages upon northern men who go within their borders that would disgrace savages, we are opposed to all compromises, not contained in the present constitution, and if they will not submit to the laws as they are, and the constitution as it is, we are in favor of compelling them to do it, by the whole power of the government. Does the Patriot understand us?

A NEW STATE PROPOSED.—The secessionists of Louisiana propose to extend their fatherly care beyond the boundaries of their own state. In the legislature, as stated by the New Orleans Picayune—

"Mr. Lindsay, of Orleans, offered a joint resolution declaring that the lower part of Indiana and Illinois, below the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, having given a small republican vote, Louisiana would be glad to hail the formation of a new state to be called Western Virginia, or any other name that may be deemed proper by the committee on federal relations."

If we are not mistaken, the robbers of Louisiana will have a full job in taking care of themselves, without assuming the protection of anybody else.

A VALIANT EXPLOIT.—Like several other robberies by the secessionists, the capture of the arsenal at Little Rock, Arkansas, was unattended by any personal danger to the assailants. The marauders took everybody by surprise. The "chivalrous" governor of the state assumed the responsibility of the movement, and demanded the surrender of the United States property. Capt. Totten, in command of the arsenal, having no defensive force, of course surrendered. To complete the affair, the newspaper there congratulates the citizens that the difficulty has been happily settled, and "to the entire satisfaction of the troops."

Frank Blair, in one of his speeches at St. Louis, said—"Your secessionists always attack empty forts and full sub-treasuries, showing that they are much better at stealing than fighting!" and the St. Louis Democrat asks—"would that arsenal have been taken had it contained one quarter of the force now in charge of the St. Louis arsenal?" Brave and chivalrous soldiers, these seceders!

A RED DYE IN CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—The stalks of the Chinese sorgho contain a coloring matter possessing great tinctorial power. It is prepared by fermenting the stalks of the plant from which the juice has been expressed. At the expiration of fifteen days the coloring matter is developed, and it gives a beautiful brown or red color to the stalks. They are dried to stop the fermentation, and then ground to a fine powder, which is treated with water. This removes a small portion of the color. It is then treated with a weak solution of caustic soda or potassa. The base is neutralized by sulphuric acid, and the carmine is deposited under the form of light. The red of the sorgho is a notable color, the alkalies and feeble acids. It answers very well for dying silk and wool, and it appears to resist the action of light.—Scientific American.

NOTHING PERSONAL.—Gen. Butler, of Lowell, is a wit. He was in Washington, the other day, and during a conversation with southern men, a Georgian said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in Massachusetts." After a moment's reflection he added, "I beg to assure you, Mr. Butler, I mean nothing personal." The General responded, "If he says so, he is a great many honest men in Georgia, but in saying so, sir, I do not mean anything personal."—Boston Courier.

Plain Talk about Traitors in Tennessee.

[From the Nashville Democrat, Feb. 16.]

JEFF DAVIS AT STEVENSON.—WARLIKE. This inflated bigot made a speech at Stevenson, on Thursday night, overflowing with blood and thunder. Tennessee is not scared! Her sons have seen the elephant! Can Jeff Davis scare Tennessee? He says that the border states will come into the confederacy in sixty days. We will simply say, that Tennessee has declared for the stars and stripes, and that vile traitors, such as he is, had better be looking out for a "safe retreat in some vast wilderness—some contiguity of shade," in which to hide his head from an indignant and outraged people.

He boasted of his preparations for war! This same blusterer, in a speech a few years ago, ventured to slander the Tennessee volunteers. We know what we say, when we assert that with all his bluster, Tennessee would, in a short time, be a waste of sand, if he is so short of time. He calculates now on soldiers of Tennessee to aid him in his wicked and fiendish purpose of breaking up this glorious government.

He is as proud and as vain as Beelzebub. He thinks that he holds the "kingdoms of the world, and the powers thereof," in the hollow of his hand. He is looking for the English government to bow to him. He says the English government will acknowledge the cottonocracy.

This is all nonsense. The English government, as well as all others, knows how to treat the flag of the United States, and so will Jeff Davis. Let him attempt to subdue the federal government, let him fire at Fort Sumter, or at any other fort of the United States, where our flag now floats, and he is as sure to be hung as that the sun will rise to-morrow morning, unless he runs, like a coward, to a country beyond the reach of Tennessee. We know hundreds of men in his seceding cottonocracy who are ready to tie the rope for the hangman.

Jeff Davis has been producing discontent, and teaching treason, as long as we can stand it. He has been a vile conspirator against his government for years.

There is no use in soothing our people any longer. Traitors must suffer, unless they stop their treason. We may be asked to be patient. How, in the name of high Heaven, can a man be patient when a traitorous flag is flaunted in our face? when a traitor comes to our very border and talks treason to our country openly?

He talks of sacking cities. Vile rebel! inflated bigot! Let him try the Tennesseeans, whom he so basely slandered. Let him try Nashville. Or, let him dare to indulge in his vile threats, as long as we can stand it. We cannot forbear to denounce treason; and whenever we cease to do so, "may our right hand forget her cunning."

We have borne with treason as long as it is possible to do so. Talk of tearing down our fair fabric of government! Never! Never! Jeff Davis is on the road to the gallows, and his followers had better be careful. An indignant public will not forever endure insult and treason-plots. We have lived prosperously and happily for several centuries, and we know that Tennessee never will give up this free and happy country.

Let this vile traitor and his foul minions come. Tennessee never has forsaken the glorious flag of free and happy America, and by the Eternal, she never will! She has always conquered the enemies of the country, and will again, if required to do so. This is our country, and all the powers of earth cannot force us to give it up. Rise, fellow-countrymen, for our country yet remains! By that dread name we swear to stand high, and swear for her to live, for her to die!

YANCEY'S RETRACY TO PRIVATE LIFE.—One of the most notable things about the southern movement is the singular position of W. L. Yancey. In the Alabama state convention on the 29th ult., he made a common speech on the slave trade question, which is characterized as one of the ablest efforts of his life. It is well known that Mr. Yancey has for many years insisted that the prohibition of the slave trade by congress was a grievous wrong upon the rights of the south—involving a violation of its equality and a severe blow to its growth and prosperity. He now, however, yielding to the necessities of the moment, concurs in that impolicy of restoring that trade at present, and accordingly urges the adoption of a resolution declaring it to be "unwise and inexpedient" to repeal it.

In his remarks, Mr. Yancey said he "addressed his fellow-citizens for the last time, certainly for many years to come, and that he retired to private life with the intention never again to leave it." His motives for so doing were not stated. It is, certainly, somewhat singular that a man who has taken so prominent and influential a part in promoting the dissolution of the Union, should decline all share in the conduct of the new government after his object has been accomplished. Mr. Yancey's abilities great as they are, are probably better adapted to the task of assisting a government than constructing a new one, and he has the rare faculty of knowing best what his own gifts are.

THE POPULAR VOTE IN LOUISIANA AGAINST SECESSION.—The New Orleans True Delta, in response to a correspondent, writes that he has received the aggregate popular vote cast at the recent election for delegates to the convention, and whether the majority was for or against "co-operation," says:

The popular vote of the state in the last election, so far as we could learn, has not been published. At the meeting of the convention, it will be recollected that the names of the delegates only who were elected were sent to that body, without the popular vote of the different parishes, so that it was then impossible to make a classification. Whether or not such a course was adopted to subvert the interests of the separate state secessionists, we cannot say, though such is the general impression. In fact it is, and has been boasted of, on the streets, by outside blowers of the separate state secessionists, that the publication of the popular vote of the state was withheld until the ordinance of secession had passed the convention. We speak by the way, when we tell our correspondent, "Enquirer," that the popular vote of the state, in the late election, went for co-operation by a majority of two hundred and fifty to three hundred votes, and the voters of the state in favor of co-operation. As to the polls, the majority could have been counted by thousands. This is a point that the co-operation members of the convention don't seem to appreciate, judging by their actions. It is right, however, that the people here and elsewhere should understand it.

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REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.
People of this city were astounded this morning by an announcement that Mr. Lincoln had started in a special train for Washington; despatches having been received requiring his presence in Washington. Reports are daily circulated that there were efforts to assassinate him, while passing thro' Baltimore, but such stories are not believed. The Baltimore committee is here but did not have an interview with Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 8 o'clock to-day, and went direct to Washington. His family and the remainder of the party will arrive at 1 o'clock. Much excitement is occasioned by the news.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.
Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning, soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train. It was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the facts, especially from the newspaper press. His presence here being at first communicated to a few political friends in confidence. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction without any formality and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel. He was advised to come either without delay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afternoon, and the mayor of Washington was to have a welcome address, but Mr. Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme. About 10 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to President Buchanan, spending a few minutes in general conversation. Senator Bigler and Representative John Cochran happened to be at the White House when he entered and accordingly introduced to the President elect. Mr. Lincoln afterwards returned to his hotel.

Representative Van Wyck, of New York, was assaulted last night by three unknown persons, and wounded by a heavy knife, and who persistently resisting them, was knocked down.

Recovering himself, somewhat, he discharged a pistol, which he believes took effect, when the party retreated.

Mr. Van Wyck reached his residence in a weak, but not dangerous condition.

SENATE.—Messrs. King and Ten Eyck presented petitions in favor of the constitution and laws.

Mr. Wilson reported back the bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia.

The post-rotate bill was taken up. Mr. Gwin continued his remarks, commenced yesterday, in favor of a committee of conference. The question was further discussed by Messrs. Hale, Latham, Johnson of Ark., and Rice, and the bill was postponed.

The bill for the payment of the expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in California was taken up and passed. The resolution giving a quit claim to certain lands in Iowa was taken up.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—A magnificent celebration by a grand military display, the largest turnout ever seen, and great manifestations of joy. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night and cannons are firing.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 23.
Four receipts 9,177 bbls; market without material change; sales 9,000 bbls. \$5.20 to \$5.25; sugar state, \$3.30 to \$3.40; extra state, \$3.20 to \$3.25; super state, \$3.15 to \$3.20; common to medium extra western, \$3.05 to \$3.10; inferior to good shipping brands extra R. and H. Ohio. Canadian flour dull and unchanged; sales 35 bbls. \$5.40 to \$5.75. Rye flour steady, \$3.00 to \$4.10. Receipts wheat 13,458 bushels; market quiet and prices nominally unchanged; sales 15,000 bushels; \$1.25 delivered Milwaukee club, \$1.23 mixed western do., \$1.41 to \$1.57 white western.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech at Philadelphia.

Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens of Philadelphia: I appear before you to make no lengthy speech, but to thank you for this reception. This reception you have given me to-night is not to me individually, but to the man who temporarily represents or should represent the majority of the nation. (Cheers.) It is true, as your worthy mayor has said, that there is anxiety amongst the citizens of the United States.

At this time I deem it a happy circumstance that this dissatisfied portion of our fellow-citizens do not point us to anything in which they are being, or are about to be injured, for which reason I have felt all the while justified in concluding that the crisis, the panic, the anxiety of the country, at this time, is artificial. If there be those who would wish me upon this subject, they have not pointed to the substantial difficulty that exists. I do not mean to say that an artificial panic may not do considerable harm; that it has done such I do not deny. The hope that has been expressed by your Mayor, that I may be able to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, is most worthy of him, and most happy indeed will be if I shall be able to verify and fulfill the hope. (Tremendous cheers.)

I promise you in all sincerity, that I bring to this meeting a heart that is true. I will bring head and heart to that heart; it will be for future times to determine. It was useless to speak of details of plans now. I shall speak officially on next Monday week. If I should not speak then, it were useless for me to do so now. When I do speak, I shall take such grounds as I deem best calculated to restore harmony and prosperity to the country, and tend to the perpetuity of the nation and liberty of those states, and this people. Your worthy mayor has expressed the wish in which I join with him, that it were convenient for me to remain in your city long enough to consult with your manufacturers, or as it were, to listen to those breathings rising within the consecrated wall, wherein the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence were originally formed and adopted. (Enthusiastic applause.)

I assure you and your Mayor, I had hoped on this occasion and upon all occasions during my life I shall do nothing inconsistent with the teachings of these holy and most sacred walls. I have never asked anything that does not breathe from those walls. All my political warfare has been in favor of the teachings which came forth from those sacred walls. May my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I prove false to these teachings.

Fellow-citizens—I have addressed you longer than I expected to do, and now allow me bid you good night.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—The ex-treasurer of this county, Jacob Rogers, was, on Friday last, arrested and brought before H. Crosswell esq., of this village, on a charge of having embezzled the sum of \$1,242.05 belonging to the county. The warrant was issued on complaint of C. J. Leach, the present treasurer. Mr. Rogers waived an examination before the justice and gave bail to appear and answer the charge at the next term of our circuit court.—Mauston (Juneau Co.) Star.

Wisconsin Contributions to Kansas.

Mr. John Evans, one of the agents in Chicago for the Kansas relief committee, acknowledges the receipt from Gen. Pomeroy of the draft of \$5,000 from the treasury of the state of Wisconsin, with the following letter from Gen. P., which he sends to the Chicago Tribune for publication.

ATONSON, K. T., Feb. 16, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find draft for \$5,000. It is the appropriation of the Wisconsin legislature. I want you to buy with it Wisconsin spring wheat, for seed, and forward it as soon as possible. Our people have reason to remember with profound gratitude this official response of that noble state, the first of all western states to make an appropriation for our pressing necessities. The winter has been such as to admirably prepare the soil for the next crop. I believe from present indications that a kind Providence will avert a repetition of such an awful calamity as now visits us.

The intelligent farmers of Wisconsin have given close attention to wheat-growing, and by long experience have become well acquainted with the surest and most profitable varieties of seed wheat. I therefore feel anxious to supply the poor of our state with seed esteemed superior in their judgment. Our plan of distribution will be the same as with other supplies. Those who are able to purchase will have to depend on other sources.

I have the honor to remain, Yours very truly, S. C. POMEROY.

We heartily approve the plan of Mr. Pomeroy to expend his appropriation in Wisconsin.

ETHAN SPIKE'S PLAN OF COMPROMISE.—Ethan Spike, the regular successor to Mayor Downing, has issued his plan of compromise, which he proposes to send to Washington by the hands of George Lunt, of the Boston Courier. The essential items of the plan are: "The removal of the Missouri line as far north as the St. Lawrence river, all south of that to be devoted to slavery; a declaration by the republicans that they so long as they elected Mayor and Mayor, they will be forgiven; the public burning of the Chicago platform, and such portions of the Bible as seem to conflict with slavery; the removal of Bunker Hill Monument to South Carolina; the immediate massacre of all free negroes in the northern states; the perpetual banishment of Garrison, Phillips, Abby Folsom, Daniel Pratt, Mrs. Bloomer and Caleb Cushing; to Liberia; *E pluribus Unum* to be amended so as to read *E pluribus Carolina*; the turkey bazaar to be substituted for the American bazaar; Major Anderson to be hung; the stars to be obliterated from the national flag, and a hole of cotton to be substituted; Hovey Cobb to be proclaimed president and Gov. Floyd secretary of the treasury; only two newspapers to be allowed in the free states—the New York Day Book and the Eastern Argus; the New England pulpit to be controlled by censors appointed by Senator Wigfall; the old hats of Iveson, Jeff. Davis and Yancey, shall be set up in the market places of the more rebellious northern cities, and every person refusing abstinence shall have his nose fattened, be pained black and sold into slavery. If after this liberal offer our southern brethren still continue contumacious and insist on cutting our throats, then, in the spirit of '76, let us muster in our strength and—run away."

An Act to amend sections 19 and 20 of chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, entitled of "Religious Societies."

SECTION 1. Section nineteen, of chapter sixty-six, of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "It shall be lawful for the circuit court for the county in which any such religious corporation shall have been constituted, or, in vacation, for the judge of the judicial circuit in which said county is situated, on the application of such corporation, if such court, or said judge in vacation, shall deem it proper, to make an order for the sale or mortgage of any real estate belonging to such corporations, and to direct the application of the moneys arising therefrom: to such uses as the said corporation, with the approval of said court, or, in vacation, of said judge, shall conceive to be for the interest of such corporation. And when such order shall be granted by said judge in vacation, it shall be filed with the clerk of said court, and entered of record in the same manner as if it had been granted by the court."

Sec. 2. Section twenty, of chapter sixty-six, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "At least ten days previous notice of any such application to the circuit court, or, in vacation, to the judge of said judicial circuit, shall be given, by publishing the same in some newspaper published in the county, if one be published therein, and if not, by posting up notices in three or more public places in such county."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved February 19, 1861.

SUSPENDED.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "Messrs. Bowen, Holmes & Co., a large dry goods jobbing house, and well known as chief proprietors of the Independent newspaper, have been compelled to ask the assistance of their creditors. Their liabilities are about \$1,500,000, and their assets, including \$300,000 in the newspaper, show a large surplus."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
J. L. FENNELL, a Romance of Destiny; by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Also, Bryant & Stratton's Book of the Day, at DRABLOW'S, Feb. 23, 1861. Feb. 23, 1861.

WANTED!
\$500. GOOD Security given you city property. Inquire at the office. Feb. 23, 1861.

DODGE'S SOCIAL CONCERT

Ossian E. Dodge, Editor, Poet and Vocalist, whose elegant, moral and humorous, literary, scientific and musical.

Social Concerts, for the past twenty years in every principal city and town of the Union, have elicited the commendation of the Press, the People and the Clergy, will be assisted by

JAMES G. CLARK, (the Ballad Singer of America), give a National Social Concert.

LAPPIN'S HALL, Wednesday Evening, February 27th. Positively but one entertainment will be given, and there will be no postponement, let the weather be what it may.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Doors open at 7 1/2. Concert commences at 7 1/2. For further particulars see programme, one of which will be left at every house within two miles of the Hall. Feb. 23, 1861. 6 a. t.

J. B. HYZER, MANUFACTURER OF Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware!

Rare Troughs, Conductors & Cistern Pumps Made to order. PUMPS REPAIRED. Shop over Dan's & Charles' Gro. Store, West Milwaukee Street Janesville, Wis. Feb. 23, 1861. W. E. LARSEN.

February 6, 1861.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

One Dollar Saved

is worth more than

Two Dollars Earned.

READER WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Crockery, Glass Ware,

GROCERIES, &c.?

We can anticipate your answer.

'We buy where we can buy Cheapest.'

It is the easiest task in the world for each merchant to

ADVERTISE

To Sell Twenty-Five per Cent. Cheaper

than all others, but it is certain that some of the number

FAIL TO DO IT.

Int

PRICES WILL TELL.

Please read the following list of prices, and you will not

fail to make your purchases at

CHAPMAN'S EMPORIUM,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

We will sell for the next

Thirty Days

The Plain French Merino, 65c worth \$1.00.

Finest Gold Medal High Merino, 1.00 worth 1.25.

"Double width" French Cashmere, 60c worth \$1.

"Plain Wool Double 40c worth 50c.

"High" " " 50c " 75c.

Metal Cashmere, 25c worth 37c.

"Double width" Metal Cashmere, 37c worth 50c.

Now is the time to

Buy a Good Dress for a Little Money.

We are making frequent additions to our stock of

PRINTS, DELAINES, FANCY DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

YANKEE NOTIONS, BLEACHED

MUSTINS, IRISH LINENS, &c.,

and are selling at prices that must

BE SATISFACTORY TO ALL.

While the following list cannot mention you greatly, yet

if you want to

SPEND A DIME

to advantage, come and buy

2 yards very fine prints for 10 cents.

2 yards French dress goods for 10 cents.

6 pairs Side Combs " "

1 salt Tins Spoon " "

2 pairs Metal Hoes " "

12 dozen Spinning Buttons " "

20-cuppins Sewing Silk " "

